HAWAIIAN GAZET

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VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Eliminating the criticism aimed at the head of the educational department of the territorial government and discounting the written expression of the personal "grouches" on the part of some, the net result of the discussion of the educational system of Hawaii carried on in the columns of The Advertiser during the past several weeks shows the Islands to be in line with the general sentiment now expressed upon the mainland, including that of the federal bureau of education.

Mary Josephine Mayer, in the American Review of Reviews for April, sums up the prevailing sentiment in an article headed: "Vocational Training in Our Public Schools," in the course of which she writes:

"It seems evident that we must infuse into our system of public education a vocational training that, by correlation with other studies, shall the better fulfill its function. The old idea that vocational education is somehow opposed to culture should be done away with. The so-called cultural studies, frequently forced upon the uninterested pupil, contribute little or nothing to his mental growth. But a group of studies related to and grouped around a central vocational aim may, by fully arousing the interest, lead to the pursuit of a wider knowledge. But, even if this were not so, the first aim of our schools should be to fit our boys and girls for life-in other words, to give them some special knowledge by which they can make a living.

"But following this first and indispensable step must come the opportunity for further education for our workers, both young and old. Public continuation schools, free lectures, social centers-all must give to the individual the special training he requires, either along vocational or purely cultural lines. And the better the workman, the more likely is he to broaden his horizon. "What is the most pressing need in legislation?' says Canon Barnett, the founder of Toynbee Hall. 'It is that a way may be opened for an alliance between knowledge and industry, between the universities and the Labor party. It is a sign of the times that the trade unions send relays of men to study at Ruskin College in Oxford, and that an association of trade unionists and cooperators has been formed for the higher education of working men.' It is quite as important for America as for England to build upon the vocations this bronder outlook for the wage-earner; for not until public education meets the widest needs of all the people can it be said to be truly democratic."

In the same article, referring to the German style, she writes: "Instead of establishing a few expensive trade and technical schools, as we have done in America, Germany has endeavored to create a widespread industrial education that shall reach the entire working class. Farsighted German statesmen and economists have realized the fact that a state is bound to decline if it educates only the men at the top and neglects the masser. Germany spends as much, if not more, than we do on higher education; but it lays an equal stress upon the scientific training of the average man-the working man. In Germany vocational training is compulsory; for, although the boy may leave the regular school at fourteen, he is compelled, in most of the German states, to go to a continuation school for from two to four years longer The hours for this supplementary schooling vary in different localities-from four to six in the afternoon, or two mornings a week, or one day a week, as the case may be; but the boy must go to school, and it is the duty of his emplayer to see that he does so. If he attends an evening school, the employer thanks of the community, in view of the report just made by Doctor McCoy only one ramification of an unparalleled system of industrial education.

"Here in America we have directed our efforts toward the perfecting of machinery, leaving the human being, the most important and costly factor in a part of the fight. The committee has accomplished what many declared to the trustees yesterday afternoon. A reproduction, to pick up his training as best he might. Our higher institutions be an impossibility, the practical wiping out of the daylight mosquito pest port of the committee which had been of learning and our admirable schools of technology turn out trained and efficient organizers of labor; but these generals have to deal with a raw and undisciplined army. Meanwhile, from all parts of our country comes a demand for skilled labor that is not met by the supply; and we import European quito work has been accomplished and that nothing remains to be done. In which reported that it is of the opinion workmen trained to a higher standard of skill than our own. One of our great national failures is a lack of thoroughness-and the time is fast coming when, if we mean to hold our own, we can no longer be slipshod. We, too, must educate our workers."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Nations as well as individuals must pay the penalty for faults and ignorance. Just at present we are facing a fairly large sized bill, even for a nation as rich as we are. Several thousand people have been driven from their homes, by the carushing floods of the Mississippi River, and some, not a few, have been forced to perch like roosting chickens on the rooftrees of their houses. Two thousand square miles of what is possibly the best farm land in the United States is appiled; orchards have been destroyed by the muddy floods of the Father of Ayalers; houses melted, barn yards denuded, cattle drowned, and no one yet away the chance to secure one. knows how many human beings have lost their lives.

We can not lay the blame on Providence, as some of us are prone to do, because Providence has had nothing whatever to do with this catastrophe, save to see that Nature's laws are enforced with immutable precision. We are to blame, we and our fathers before us. We stood by while greedy men, few in number, but powerful because of our sloth, went into the great forest reservoirs of the Northwest and stripped the ground bare, save for millions of unsightly stumps.

Providence put that reservoir where it did in order that the mighty river might be fed harmlessly, a little at a time. The lumberman thought he knew better and we did not care. So the forests were cut down or burned down, and have almost vanished. As a consequence when the spring rains come and the snow begins to melt the liberated water rushes across the surface of the empty soil, and with nothing to check it, pours into the upper basin of to open the eyes of these "big men" must be persisted in. the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and gathering weight and volume as it goes, sweeps southward. By the time it reaches St. Louis and Memphis there are millions upon millions of tons of water between the widely separated banks of the Mississippi. Some idea of the extent of a really big flood may be gathered when it is remembered that the Island of Oahn could be placed lengthwise in the river between Memphis and the Arkansas bank as it now stands, and still remain an island. In other words the river at Memphis is now more than sixty miles wide.

Official estimates, always prone to underestimate, give the loss caused by the floods to date at about ten million dollars. This presumably takes count only of actual property damaged and destroyed. It does not consider the loss of life, already reported, nor yet does it take into account the far greater loss that will appear when the waters subside and the farmer of the cotton belt goes back to his fields. He will find his crops gone, a muddy heap where his barn stood, and a muddler one where he once lived. And then will come the scourge of mosquitoes. For many years after a flood, even a small one, the southerner has known that fever always increased tremendonsly. He did not know why, but science has taught him. The anopheles mosquito breeds by the billion in the stagnant pools left by the retreating river. And the farmer and his children, shake awhile and then die. All this that a few men, under the guise of "commercial progress," might glut their pocketbooks a little faster.

maybe eight or ten. There is nothing that we can do in that time however, to even partly unde the results of our own and our forefathers carelessness and ignorance. It takes many years to reforest a territory large enough to hold back the beadwaters of a Mississippi. What we as a nation can do is to take advantage of the object lesson we are having, and while planting trees in the bare spots, prevent the denudation of our remaining forests.

Soon a "For Sale" motto will be hanging on the Punahou street fence prices of land, lead and gold will be found to have approximated.

THE PAILURE OF THE TEXAS MANEUVERS.

The mobilization of an American army corps on the Mexican border last pring attracted countrywide attention, naturally, and the early movement of roops was referred to in many press articles as a demonstration of the fitsees of the army organization for any emergency. Later, some adverse comments regarding the amount of preparation appeared, but it has been left to General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, to announce that the maneuvers were s complete failure and the lesson to be drawn from them one to make every thinking American sit up and take notice of the deplorable lack of system in military sireles.

In an authorized interview in the current number of McClure's Magazine, the chief of staff speaks plainly on, "Why We Have No Army," outlining his plan of improvement whereby Hawaii particularly is to benefit. Referring to the Texas fisseo, he says:

Early in March a call was sent out to assemble near the Mexican border one division of troops-the smallest body that can be considered an army. It was a movement which, in case of actual war, must be carried through immediately. After three months, during which the energy of the recruiting establishment was to a large extent concentrated upon the task, it was not possible to raise this one division from its akeleton peace form to more than about two-thirds its full war strength. In other words, in three months the United States had failed to recruit one single division up to proper strength for war.

The concentration at San Antonio demonstrated conclusively our helplessness to meet with trained troops any sudden emergency, unless an adequate reserve, from which our skeleton organizations can be filled up, is provided in time of peace. People forget that the mere assemblage of armed men is not an army. An army is a well-balanced entity, with definitely prescribed parts. The mere assembling of men carrying arms comes far short of being an army in the true sense of the word. The troops of the division which we assembled had never had any instruction as parts of a division. None of the officers had ever commanded a division; few had ever seen one. And this applied not only to the younger officers but to those of long service.

The Texas maneuvers were a great object lesson, not of efficient organization, but of lack of efficient organization. Everybody saw this who was even moderately familiar with military matters. The foreign attaches were courteous; they talked enthusiastically concerning the sanitary work and the success of our typhoid inoculation, of the fine physique and appearance of the men; but of a division equipped for the field they spoke not at all.

The situation, then, was very clear after the Texas maneuvers. Our army in the United States is not organized as an army, and there is no way for us to organize it, under the present scattered locations of our posts. Individually we have, perhaps, the best officers and enlisted men in the world-a fine body of men, largely diverted from their ordinary military training by their duties as landscape-gardeners and caretakers of so-called military posts, which we maintain, not because of military necessity, but as the inheritance of a vicious system. In the larger movements of an army they are, from the standpoint of actual experience, entirely untrained. If they should be suddenly assembled for war, our troops would find themselves a good deal in the position of a fleet whose ships, until that moment had always operated under independent commanders and had never combined in training or fleet evolutions. The training of the company-such as we have had-has served to develop our company officers; the training of the regiment has given some training to our regimental commanders, but the training of brigades and divisions, which is just as important for general officers and for an army as a whole, has been absolutely

ANTIMOSQUITO RESULTS.

To the members of the citizens' committee into whose hands was placed the duty of conducting the recent antimosquito campaign is due the unstinted is compelled to allow him a certain number of hours each day away from his that Honolulu may now be regarded as "yellow fever proof." To have such work. These continuation schools, although the most important factor in the training not only of boys, but of men and women, for their vocations, are eliminate forever any further criticism over the banana-cutting policy of the only one ramification of an unparalleled system of industrial education. committee, undertaken under the firm belief that the clearing away of all was deferred by the Honolulu Chamber banana plants in the vicinity of dwelling houses was absolutely necessary as of Commerce at a monthly meeting of

Panama, where millions were spent in like work, constant vigilance and persistent work is required to keep the Zone free. Honolulans will have to work of commerce to investigate all benevoauthorities. All the musquitoes have not gone, but a very large proportion
is gratefully missed, and the extermination of the rest is only a matter of
keeping up the good work that has been so successfully started.

From a health and a tourist standpoint, what the antimosquito committee
has done is worth a hundred times what it has cost.

SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU.

of commerce to investigate all benevointernations which depend upon the
to adopt a system providing for some
general supervision of them, requiring
a standard of efficiency before endorsement is given to any institution.

It was suggested that a permanent
committee should be appointed by the
president of the chamber on sisting of
the coming Lake Mobouk conference on
the coming Lake Mobouk conference
to adopt a system providing for some
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SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU.

By a vote of 45,000 to 4000, the people of San Francisco have authorized the issuance of \$8,800,000 worth of municipal bonds to raise funds to provide from five to twelve feet under water; cotton plantations are inundated and their city with a "civic center." Here, in Honolulu, where a beautiful civic the crops rained; corn fields and wheat fields are submerged, and the grain center would cost the community nothing but a trifle of civic pride and the sacrifice of a few prospective dollars in real estate profits, we have thrown

Here, where a trifle of work for the general good on the part of everyone and the expenditure of a comparatively insignificant amount of money would give us a city beautiful beyond compare, we are duing ourselves and encouraging in others so much to destroy the natural beauty of Honolulu that our working capital, our beauty asset as a tourist resort, is shrinking day by day.

Our roads are bad, our street signs hideous and wholly out of place, our sidewalks are neglected and many of our streets are made unattractive through dusty hedges or unpainted picket fences, when it would be possible within a single year to make of each street in Honolulu an avenue of beauty.

When the few "big men" in Honolulu become satisfied that civic beauty will pay in dollars and cents-something that has been demonstrated elsewhere in a thousand ways-then Honolulu will come into its own and be what it can be, the most beautiful city in the world." In the meanwhile, the effort

AS REPORTED IN THE ADVERTISER.

Whatever may be the local ideas concerning the purport of the expected visit of Secretary Fisher, the Associated Press despatches in the mainland papers are confirmatory of the special despatches published and republished in this paper for the past several weeks, namely, that the object of the secretary's trip is to look into the charges preferred by Kuhio. The Associated Press message from Washington, dated April 2, says:

Secretary Fisher of the interior department will go to Honolulu soon to investigate charges preferred against Walter F. Frear, Gov-

ernor of Hawaii, by Delegate Kalanianaole. Charges were filed in December, 1911, that Governor Frear was not in touch with the people of Hawaii, and that his sympathies were with the sugar trust and other special interests. The Governor has denied the charges.

His term of office expired on August 15, 1911, and his reappointment, it is said, has been pending during the investigation.

FREAR AS A DELEGATE.

If is rather amazing to be told with one breath that no attempt is to be made to bring the co-called Frear-Kuhio controversy into the Republican If Providence is good to us we may escape such another flood for years, territorial convention in any way and to be told in the next breath that an attempt to elect the Governor as a delegate to the national convention is not playing fairly. Considering that those supposed to be back of the Frear candidney are also on record as backers of Kuhio for the national convention, it would seem that the Kubio men would welcome the opportunity of supporting the Governor, in order that they might prove their protestations. At any event, why should Governor Frear be considered ineligible by unyone? In the light of all the "harmony" that has been shed upon the situation, why do not the Kuhio men agree to support Frear as the Frear men have agreed where once the famous sign: "Lead Is Cheaper Than Gold" made an ab- to support Kuhio, leaving the election of the four other delegates to Chicago sentee landlord out of the late Claus Spreckels. It is not improbable that to a fight. Can it be that the objection to Frear is that he could hardly come when the prices are chalked up on the Spreckels' Punahou subdivision, the within the qualifications of a delegate to Chicago as outlined in that Desha letter?

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

This is like old times, truly. The Kuhio backers are loud in their accuse tions that the Taft League is buying up the delegates to the Republican convention and is attempting coercive measures upon those Hawaiian delegates who may be coerced. The Taft League is accusing the Kuhioites of underhand dealings, especially along the color line. The anti-McCandless forces in the Democratic party shout from the housetops that Link's money ran like bear in Kakaako during the recent primaries and that the precinct rolls were stuffed and the balloting crooked. It is a fact that in many precincts tast Saturday the same set of voters marked ballots in both Republican and Democratic polling booths and it is charged that some voters were taken into as many as three and four precincts as "repeaters."

Is this the forerunner of the "Clean Politics Campaign" we are to have this fall, that is to give Honolulu a proper, businesslike government? Are the things of the past few weeks the result of the various investigations and reports made by commercial bodies, improvement clubs and the civic federation, and are they some of the fruits of the Christian Extension Movement and the Welfare Exhibit? Is the multifold jobbery charged the product of the recent "harmonizing" efforts, or the "great victories" that have been won in some of the precincts against "unclean politics"?

We do not, and few will, credit all the reports in circulation concerning either Republican side, but we do blame the whole present state of affairs upon the fact that no clear cut issue was presented in the primaries and drawn for the convention of Monday. There was so much straining after harmony at any cost, on the one side, and so much shuffling for position on the other, that what could have been made a clean fight for principle has become only a general melee in the darkness of mutual distrust, in which there can be no great victory nor credit for anyone concerned. The main result accomplished, so far as is apparent, is that the purchasable voters have started in corlier than usual in their harvesting and have been given reason to look forward to the fall for luaus, free booze and money on a scale better than the average.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEFERS ACTING ON CHARITIES CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE

the time has come when some decided action should be taken by the chamber of commerce to investigate all benevo-

be members of the chamber, the other two to be men qualified by previous training to serve to advantage on the committee. This committee, it was pointed out, could be given full author-ity to employ an expert to make a thorough and detailed investigation of all the public and semipublic benevolent, institutions of this city. The following points would be covered: The work carried by the organization or institution; the question of whether or not the organization is meeting a real not the organization is meeting a real need in the community; whether or not the need is great enough to warrant the existence and support of a separate in-stitution; whether or not there is more than one organization attempting to meet the same need; and whether or not the work of the organization is being conducted in an efficient manner.

Committee Aims.

It would be the aim of the committee to compile all information carefully, and to publish it annually. It was suggested that as assistant secretary should be employed permanently to keep these details and to carry on investigations, the committee passing final judg-

" We believe the appaintment of such a permanent committee and the ployment of such an expert would be of distinct benefit to this whole com-munity," says the committee, "as it would result in giving strong endorsement to such institutions as are meet ing a real need in the community, and wood out inefficient or unnecessary in-

stitutions or projects. first year at not to exceed \$300 per month, one half of which has already.

been tentatively promised.

'There is not any system of supervision of benevolent institutions now work. The result is that at present most of these philanthropic projects depend, for their support, upon the general character of the work they are supposed to be earzying on the person ing. We all know how we contributed to some project, because of the names port Tuesday morning. The Wilhelmin few who have already contributed, mina is bringing a cargo of 2236 tons the personnel of the solicitor, or because it is hard to say no, though really 1040 tons for Hilo.

George McK. McClellan writes to the chamber of commerce that he is hopeful of staving off any action on the pine-apple schdule at this session of con-gress, but that if the Democrats should

carry this year's elections Hawaii will next year have to make a tremendous fight for her economic existence, for we shall in that event be assaulted at every point on the line."

W. R. Castle Jr., who is a professor in Harvard College, was named by the trustees to represent the chamber in the coming Lake Molionk conference on informational arbitrarium at Molionk

Secretary H. P. Wood was named : committee of one, to cooperate with similar committees from the merchants' association and the Commercial Club, in getting together a suitable purse presentation to Bandmaster Berger, who will leave soon for a visit to his old home is Germany. It is intended as a testimonial of the public esteem in which "Der Kapellmeister" is held in Hawaii.

HEAVY THIS WEEK

. With the sailing of the Lurline tow-ing the bark R. P. Rithet to Mahukona yesterday the Matson congestion in Honolulu cleared up some, and when the Hyades gets away tonight there will be no vessels left of this line. The Rithet went outside Wednesday and was picked up by the Lurline after the

Before returning to Honolulu Monday morning, the Lurline will leave the Rithet at Mahukona, and will make the ports of Kahului and Hilo to discharge freight and load sugar. It is expected that the steamer will arrive at Eulentui at six this morning, and will discharge and take on freight there so she can get away for Hilo and arrive at the big island early Sanday morning, sail-ing that night for Honolulu. The Lurline will be in port here less than forty-eight hours on her return, being scheduled to leave for San Francisco with a full cargo Tuesday avening at

The Hyades of the same line, which vision of henevolent institutions now being carried on, nor any one making a careful study of the field which might or should be covered by such in stitutions; nor is there a spirit of cooperation or mutual helpfulness between many institutions of kindred lines of finance in the live of the li the Hyades will make Port Allen, Hilo, Knauapali and Kahului, sailing from the latter direct for San Francisco on

Thursday evening of next week.
Coming from San Francisco after
considerable repairing due to her
recent accident, the Matson steamer nel of the directors and those parties Enterprise is en route to Hilo and is who solicit funds. People give largely expected to arrive there with a large in a haphagard way depending upon general cargo sometime next Monday, how the presentation of the cause is En route from San Francisco with a made, how it appeals to them, and large cargo, the Matson steamer Wil-whether they feel in the spirit of giv- belining is plowing the waters of the